

TWO NEW GENERA AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF
BRACONIDAE
(HYMENOPTERA)

By C. F. W. MUESEBECK,¹ *Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,
United States Department of Agriculture*

In order that the occurrence of the following genera in the United States may be recorded in the forthcoming catalogue of the North American Hymenoptera, the new species involved are now described. Two of the genera appear to be new, and they are accordingly characterized.

Genus *Chorebus* Haliday

No species of the genus *Chorebus*, which belongs in the braconid subfamily Dacnusinginae, has been reported from the Nearctic Region. Several years ago, however, some specimens that appear to be congeneric with the genotype of *Chorebus* came to me for identification and were determined as a new species.

Chorebus aquaticus, new species

Very similar to the genotype, *affinis* (Nees), but distinguished by having the propodeum and metapleural densely clothed with woolly pubescence, by the broader first tergite, by the presence of a sharply impressed median groove on the vertex and by having the hind coxae fuscous or blackish.

Female.—Length 2 mm. Head subquadrate, immargined behind; temples at least as broad as eyes and bulging distinctly beyond outer eye margins; face convex, weakly alutaceous and closely hairy; mandible tridentate, all teeth acute at tips but upper and lower ones very short; antennae as long as body, 23- or 24-segmented. Thorax as broad as head; mesoscutum uniformly hairy, a short transverse carina each side at margin of anterior declivity; a shallow, dimple-like impression just before hind margin; scutellar furrow broad, foveolate; scutellum small, convex, polished; propodeum rugulose and thickly hairy; mesosternum uniformly hairy but not so densely as the propodeum; mesopleuron glabrous, polished, its longitudinal furrow narrow and extending practically the length of the pleuron, not distinctly pitted. All legs with last tarsal segment enlarged. Venation of anterior wing as in Figure 1, B. Abdomen smooth and polished, spatulate, widest at apex of third tergite, fourth, fifth and sixth tergites narrowing very gradually; first tergite broadening gradually from base to apex, closely longitudinally rugulose, nearly as broad at apex as long, basal declivity carinate margined, a weak median ridge from basal declivity to middle of tergite; ovipositor sheath subexserted.

Black; mandibles red; palpi yellow, legs brownish yellow; knees and

¹Publication costs paid by author.

apical segment of each tarsus a little dusky; wings hyaline, stigma and veins brown.

Male.—Essentially like the female.

Type locality.—Sacramento, Calif.

Type.—U. S. Natl. Mus. No. 59482.

Described from five females and one male taken at the type locality in June 1941, by W. B. Cartwright; and one female reared June 1923, by C. M. Packard from a pupa of *Hydrellia griseola* var. *scapularis* Loew.

Genus **Russellia**, new genus

Resembles *Glyptodoryctes* Ashm. very closely. It differs from that genus especially in its more cubical head, in having the subdiscoideus nearly on a line with discoideus, in the shorter radial cell, which does not nearly attain apex of wing, and in the nature of the grooves on the fused second and third tergites. Instead of the deep, straight diverging furrows of *Glyptodoryctes* there is a transverse sharply bisinuate groove which, together with short, shallow, oblique grooves from the base of the tergite, sets off a roughly circular or oval area. The hind wing of the male is without a stigma or has one that is unusually small and slender.

It gives me pleasure to name this genus for John H. Russell, enforcement officer of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, at Presidio, Texas, whose diligent collecting and keen observation have added much of interest to our knowledge of the insect fauna of southwestern Texas, and who supplied the fine type series of the new species described below.

Type: *Heterospilus?* *astigma* Ashmead.

Russellia astigma (Ashmead), new combination

Heterospilus? *astigma* Ashmead, 1896. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 23: 215.

♂.

Russellia prosopidis, new species

Readily distinguished from *astigma* by its strongly sculptured vertex, its stouter thorax, and its relatively shorter stigma, as well as by the presence of a stigma in the hind wing of the male.

Female.—Length about 5 mm. Head subcubical; frons and vertex closely transversely ruguloso-striate; antennae usually 22- to 28-segmented, very slender, the flagellum of uniform thickness throughout. Thorax about as broad as high; mesoscutum with the lobes finely granular and mat, the notaulices represented by broad and shallow rugulose lines and the area between the lateral lobes rugulose; scutellum coriaceous and dull; propodeum convex, evenly, closely rugulose; mesopleuron on lower half sculptured like scutellum and with a sharply impressed, complete, longitudinal furrow; upper half of mesopleuron coarsely

rugose or foveolate; hind coxae and all femora and tibiae coriaceous like scutellum; all femora a little thickened; wings as illustrated (Fig. 1, A and A1), the hind wing of female without a stigma. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax combined, broadly sessile; 1st tergite broadening caudad, slightly longer than broad at apex, longitudinally rugulose; the fused second and third tergites as illustrated (Fig. 1, C), the portion before the sinuate furrow strongly longitudinally rugulose, the portion behind that furrow very delicately longitudinally sculptured; remaining tergites coriaceous; ovipositor sheath at least as long as abdomen.

Black or blackish, lower part of head and the prosternum more or less brownish; wings subhyaline, stigma and veins dark brown; coxae blackish, trochanters and femora piceous, tibiae and tarsi brown.

Male.—Essentially as in the female but with a conspicuous dark brown stigma in the hind wing (as illustrated).

Type locality.—Presidio, Tex.

Type.—U. S. Natl. Mus. No. 59483.

Described from many specimens of both sexes reared from dead mesquite January 1949, by John H. Russell. The National Collection also contains several specimens (not included in the type series) labeled as reared from *Prosopis juliflora* August 1917 at Sabina Canyon, Ariz. by G. Hufer.

Genus *Polystenoides*, new genus

Apparently very similar to *Polystenus* Foerster but if Foerster's characterization is correct that genus has only two cubital cells. I have seen the type of *P. rugosus* Foerster, the genotype, but the wings were missing.

Head cubical, carinate margined behind; a circuliform impression between mandibles and clypeus; clypeus with a fringe of hairs; thorax depressed, long and slender; notaulices evident; mesopleural furrow impressed; prepectus margined; propodeum nearly horizontal; legs long and slender; hind coxa with a blunt tooth at base beneath; anterior wing with three cubital cells, the second long and trapezoidal; radial cell going to wing apex; second discoidal cell closed; subdiscoidicus originating low; hind wing of male with a stigma. Abdomen long and slender, subpetiolate; ovipositor prominently exerted.

Type: *Polystenoides lignicola*, new species.

Polystenoides lignicola, new species

Female.—Length about 8 mm. Head polished except face which is transversely rugulose each side of the smooth middle area; face at antennae narrower than length of eye; antennae very slender, the flagellum of uniform thickness throughout; pronotum short, rugulose, abruptly declivous in front; mesoscutum rather flat, the lobes delicately transversely aciculate; notaulices shallow, broad, rugose, not sharply defined; area between lateral lobes strongly rugose; scutellum small, flat, polished; propodeum finely rugulose, a short irregular median carina at

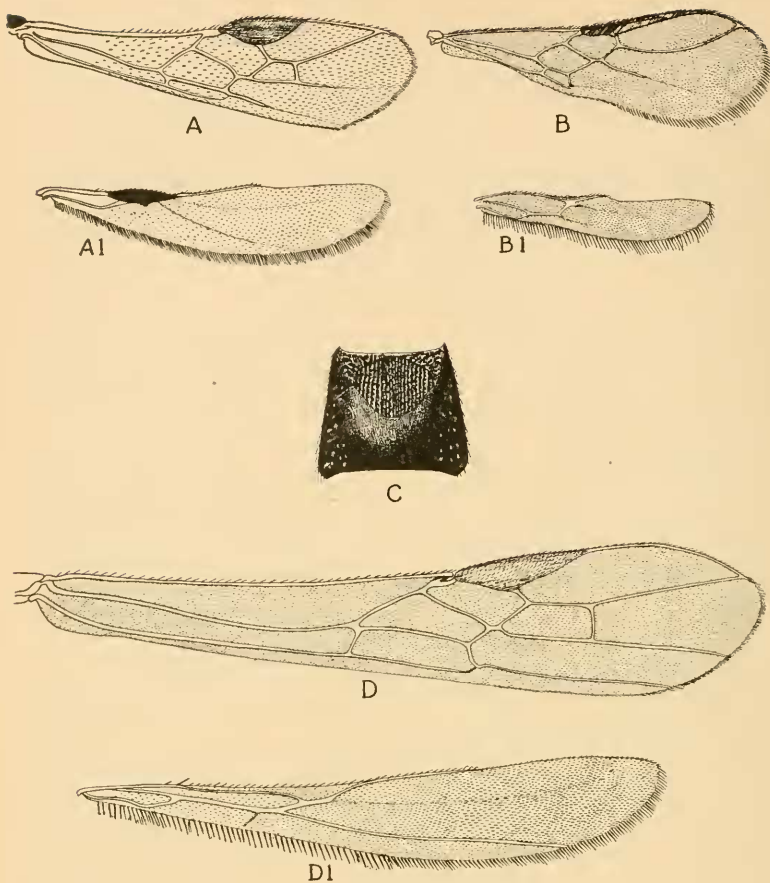


PLATE 4. NEW BRACONIDAE

Figure 1. *Russellia prosopidis*, new species: A, anterior wing; A1, posterior wing; C, fused second and third tergites. *Chorebus aquaticus*, new species: B, anterior wing; B1, posterior wing. *Polystenoides lignicola*, new species: D, anterior wing; D1, posterior wing. Drawings by Addie M. Egbert.

base; mesopleuron and mesosternum polished; mesopleural furrow sharp, straight, extending to anterior fourth; wings as illustrated (Fig. 1, D and D1). Abdomen longer than head and thorax combined, slender; first tergite more than twice as long as wide at apex, gradually broadening from base to apex, longitudinally rugulose, spiracles at basal third; combined second and third tergites also longitudinally rugulose, fourth more finely sculptured; fifth and sixth tergites coriaceous; ovipositor sheaths as long as body.

Brownish piceous; antennae brownish yellow; mesosternum ferruginous; legs entirely yellow; wings subhyaline, veins and stigma brown; tegulae yellowish white; abdomen mostly piceous, first tergite blackish; fused second and third tergites with two conspicuous, broad, converging lines from near basal angles, meeting in a blotch that extends beyond middle of the combined tergites; fourth tergite with a narrow median yellow spot extending to beyond middle; fifth with a small yellow spot at base.

Male like female but smaller and more slender, and the abdomen without yellow markings on tergites 2 to 5; hind wing with a narrow stigma.

Type locality.—Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Type.—U. S. Natl. Mus. No. 59484.

Described from two females and three males reared at the type locality by J. N. Knull in 1922 from a dead *Betula lenta* log; one female and one male reared by A. B. Champlain and J. N. Knull, 1923, at Harrisburg, Pa., from dead beech; and four females labeled "Dauphin, Pa., J. N. Knull Coll."; also one female from Durham, N. C., reared June 15, 1947 from *Quercus coccinea* by Wm. Harlburton.

**TAURIPHILIA AUSTRALIS (HAGEN) AND MIATHYRIA
MARCELLA (SELYS) FROM FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA¹**
(ODONATA, LIBELLULIDAE)

By GEORGE H. BICK, JAMES F. AYCOCK, and ANDREW ORESTANO,
Zoology Department, Tulane University

Tauriphilia australis (Hagen) has not hitherto been recorded from continental United States. Calvert (1906, 1909) reported it from Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Cuba and Haiti. Ris (1909-1919) added records from Santo Domingo and Venezuela. Needham and Fisher (1936) described a nymph as "*Tauriphilia* sp?" from Mexico. It is not listed by Klots (1932) from Porto Rico or the Virgin Islands, nor by Whitehouse (1943) from Jamaica.

During June and August 1949 James F. Aycock collected four adults in Broward County in southern Florida. The

¹Entire publication costs defrayed by the authors.